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Central Ontario Region

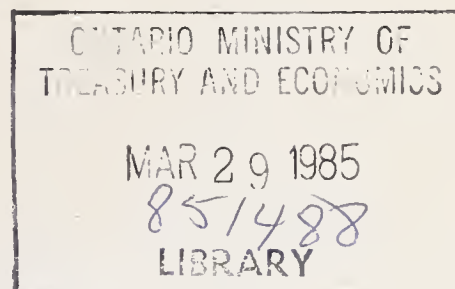
Queen's Park
Toronto Ontario

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. N. H. Richardson,
Chairman,
COLUC Task Force

FROM: Mr. C. C. Wong,
Senior Regional Planner

RE: Report

DATE: January 4, 1974.



This report contained an estimate of the 1986 and 2001 population for the COLUC area together with the supporting assumptions. Additionally, a number of brief comments were included in order to enhance the interpretation and the application of the information for planning purposes.

Chen

Encl.
c.c. Members of the COLUC Task Force.
/jw

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION,
COLUC AREA, 1986 and 2001

Central Ontario Region
Regional Planning Branch
January, 1974.

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I. PREFACE

After Team Canada scored its final winning goal in Moscow, one of the American commentators said to his Canadian counterpart "Your team have beaten the Russians, but it is more of a numbering game". But hockey is not the only epitome of the numbering game. In population projection exercise the debate often focused^s on the numerical figures with little reference to the broader implications and input assumptions. Will the disparity really make that much difference to the impact and policy decision? Is it realistic to argue over some finite difference in view of the uncertainty of various factors and the changes in social value during the next 20 or 30 years? These questions were often bypassed and the dialogue frequently generated into emotional defence of one set of figures over another. Recognizing that eventually one has to decide on some magnitude of the projection, let us not engross ourselves in the numbering game and forfeit some of the broader issues.

II. THE CHOICE OF PROJECTION

There are a number of techniques to project population. However, given the time constraints (two weeks), a decision was made to rationalize and select one of the existing projections as the basis.

At present, a total of four sets of population projections are available. As seen from Table I, all the projections utilized the cohort-survival method which takes in the net effect of births, deaths and migrations. In Lithwick's undertaking, the cohort-survival estimate was supplemented by another method.* Referred to as the Stock Approach, essentially, it called for the forecast of the total output and the output by worker for each of the major economic activity groups. The resultant labour force information was then translated into equivalent population based on the anticipated participation rates.

* Unlike the other three projections, Lithwick estimated the net migration flows into the metropolitan area directly based on the statistical relationship of the demand of labour to these flows.

TABLE I: DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVE PROJECTIONS
FOR ONTARIO

Source	Preparation Date	Projection Target Date	Geographical Units	Techniques Employed
System Research* Group (SRG).	1970	1986 2001	Nation, Province and Metropolitan Centres	Cohort- Survival Method
Central Mortgage** & Housing Corporation (CMHC)	1971	1986	Nation, Province and Metropolitan Centres	Cohort- Survival Method for Nation and Share Method for other Areas
Lithwick***	1971	1981 1991 2001	Metropolitan Centres	Stock Approach
		1986 2001	"	Flow Approach (very similar to Cohort-Survival Method)
Economic**** Analysis Branch (EAB)	1973	1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001	Ontario and Counties	Cohort-Survival Method

Sources:

- * Canada 2000, System Research Group, 1970.
- ** Demographic Aspects of Housing Demand, 1986,
Economics and Statistics Division,
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation,
1971.
- *** A. Goracz, I. Lithwick and L.O. Stone. The
Urban Future, Research Monograph No. 5,
Ottawa, 1971.
- **** Economic Analysis Branch, Ministry of Treasury,
Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, Ontario
Nov. 1973.

In reviewing the various projections (Tables 2A and 2B) a number of observations could be made.

- a) The projection prepared by the Economic Analysis Branch (EAB) represents the lowest estimate.
- b) Up to 1986, three of the five projections appear to be in reasonably close agreement. Taking the five metropolitan areas together, the EAB, SRG and Lithwicks I-A projections are virtually identical. The percentage difference between these three projections for Ontario is about 30% or 700,000 people.*
- c) However, the 2001 projections presented a somewhat different picture. The variations between the projections range from a low of 2½ million (EAB vis-a-vis SRG) to a high of 8 million (EAB vis-a-vis Lithwicks N-4)**. In fact, the estimated total for the five metropolitan areas under Lithwicks N-4 projection is nearly equal to the EAB provincial total.***

It is evident from the above observations that although there is a reasonable degree of agreement between the various projections in 1986, substantial disparity exists for year 2001. A further examination indicated that while the techniques employed by a number of the projections were very similar, the input assumptions were quite different.

- a) Both EAB and SRG assumed a declining fertility rate whereas CMHC anticipated the rate will remain constant at the 1970 level or some increase as envisaged by Lithwick (Table 3).

* The minimum total increase for Ontario between 1971-86 is about 1.9 million.

** The 15 million includes slightly over 10 million estimated by Lithwick for the five metropolitan areas plus about 5 million for the rest of the province which stood at about 4 million in 1971 (see Appendix 3).

*** The difference is only 10%, 10 million vis-a-vis 11 million.

TABLE 2B: COMPARISON OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS, PREPARED BY THE
FEDERAL AGENCIES AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, 2001

CMA	1971 Population	Lithwick Projection ¹⁾		SRG ²⁾ Projection	Counties Corresponding to the CMA	3) EAB Projection
Ottawa *	428,700	1,260,000	888,000	775,000	Ottawa/Carleton	792,000
Toronto and Hamilton	2,949,600	7,711,000	7,159,000	6,079,000	Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth	5,170,000
London	235,900	674,000	452,000	425,000	Middlesex	432,000
Windsor	227,400	577,000	432,000	344,000	Essex	478,000
Total	3,841,600	10,222,000	8,931,000	7,623,000	Total	6,872,000
Ontario	7,703,100	N.A.		13,420,000	Ontario	11,394,000

NOTE: CMA - Census Metropolitan Areas
 NA - Not available
 For comparison in areas between
 the CMA and the counties, see
 Appendix 1 and 2
 * Refers to the Ontario Portion of
 CMA, estimated at 3/4 of the
 total CMA.

Sources:1)A.G. Lithwick and L.O. Stone, The Urban
 Future, Research Monograph 5, Ottawa, 1971.
 2)Year 2000, System Research Group, 1970.
 3)Economic Analysis Branch, Ministry of
 Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental
 Affairs, Ottawa, November 1973.

TABLE 2A:
COMPARISON OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS PREPARED BY THE
FEDERAL AGENCIES AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, 1986

CMA	1971 Population	Lithwick Projection		1) CMHC Projection	3) SRG Projection	Counties Corresponding to the CMA	4) EAB Projection
		N-4	I-A				
Ottawa *	428,700	762,000	599,000	675,000	595,000	Ottawa/Carleton	645,000
Toronto and Hamilton	2,949,600	4,810,400	4,557,000	4,986,300	4,506,000	Ontario, York Peel, Halton, and Wentworth	4,321,000
London	235,900	412,600	311,000	365,400	323,000	Middlesex	361,000
Windsor	227,400	357,500	311,000	317,600	287,000	Essex	394,000
Total	3,841,600	6,342,500	5,778,000	6,344,300	5,711,000	Total	5,721,000
Ontario	7,703,100	NA		11,110,000	10,331,000	Ontario	9,696,000

NOTE:

CMA - Census Metropolitan Areas

NA - Not available

For Comparison in areas between the CMA and the counties, see Appendix 1 and 2.

* Refers to the Ontario portion of CMA, estimated at 3/4 of the total CMA.

Sources:

1) A.G. Lithwick and L.O. Stone, The Urban Future Research Monograph 5, Ottawa, 1971.

2) Demographic Aspects of Housing Demand to 1986 Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Dec. 1971.

3) Year 2000, System Research Group, 1970.

4) Economic Analysis Branch, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, Nov. 1973.

TABLE 3: COMPARISON OF FERTILITY
AND NET MIGRATION RATES
ASSUMPTIONS

Source	Fertility Rate (No. of Births per 1,000 Women)	Net Migration (No. of Persons per annum)
SRG	declining rate, but information was given by specific age groups.	1966-1986, 89,000 Ontario. 1986-2001, 107,000 Ontario.
CHMC	assume 1970 rate of 2,366 constant up to 1986.	1971-1986, 100,000 Canada.
LITHWICK	increase rate, no specific figures were published, assumptions described only.	
EAB	1971-1986, decline to 2,105 1986-2001, decline to 1990*	1971-2001, 50,000 Ontario.

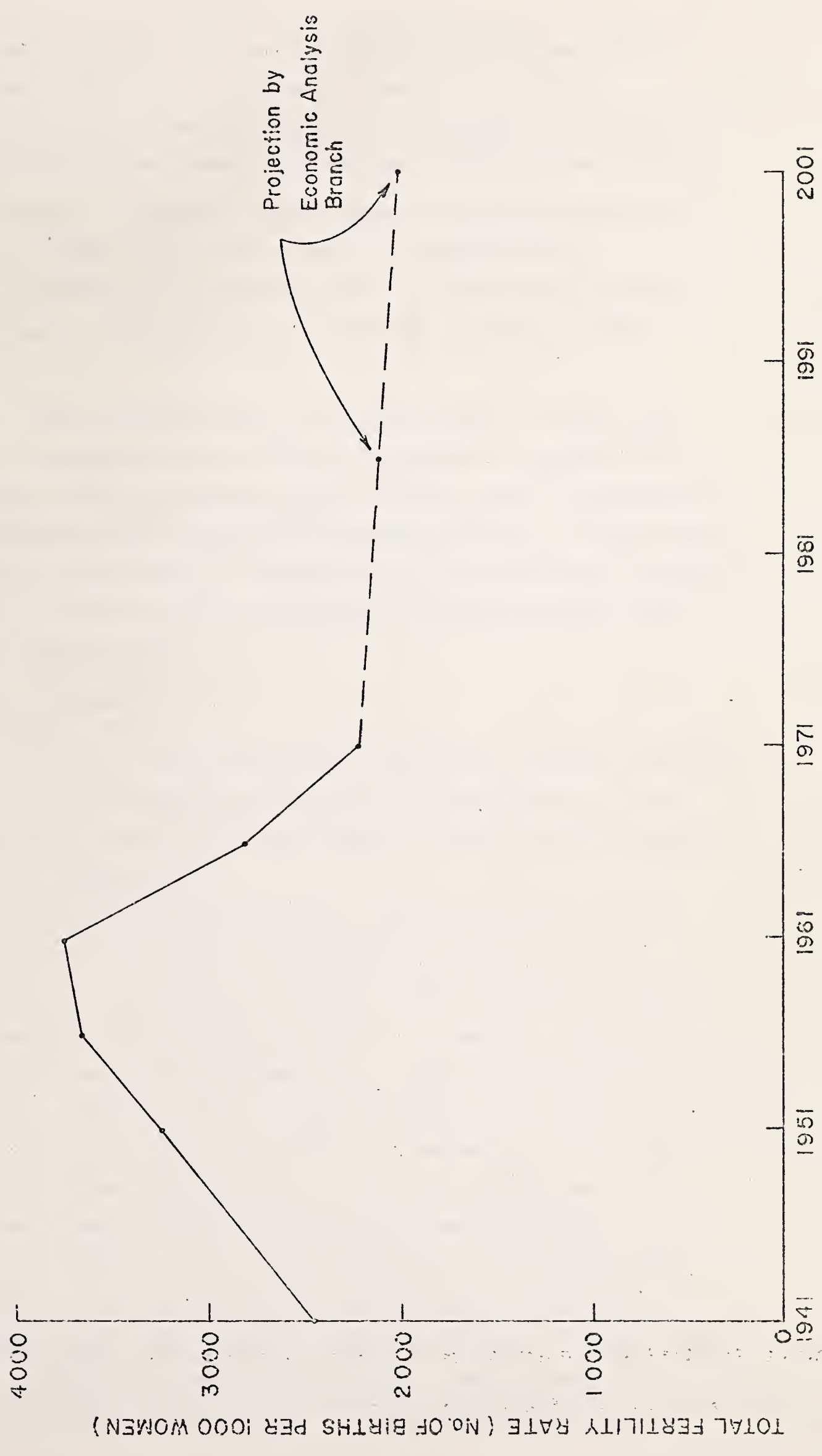
* this is less than the zero population growth in natural increase.

- b) On the other hand, the net migration rate used in the SRG estimate nearly doubled that of EAB (Table 3).
- c) Also, a fairly high level of economic growth was implicitly assumed in the SRG and Lithwick projections. This is evidenced in their employment and labour force estimates. A near threefold increase in trade, finance and service employment is expected by SRG with manufacturing employment in Canada growing at 1.8% per annum for the next 30 years compared with an increase of 1.3% per annum in the past twenty years. A similar rate of increase in economic activity was also assumed by Lithwick. A case in point is the increase in manufacturing labour force in Hamilton CMA which is expected to double during the next 30 years. This is equivalent to an annual rate of 2.4%.

Whether the fertility rate will continue to decline or reverse its trend again during the next 30 years is a highly illusive issue. Historical data demonstrates that the trend has fluctuated a number of times over the years. After a gradual decline in the late 1920's and early 1930's, fertility rate in Ontario rose sharply until the late 1950's. Since then, it has again plunged downwards (Figure I). One could argue that the decline might reverse again during the next 30 years. However, judging from the current social values, it does not appear to support such a view. Increasingly, the desire for women to seek full-time employment, rising cost-of-living, improved technology in birth control and a willingness to employ them - all these factors point to a trend in smaller families. For these reasons, it is fairly probable that the fertility rate might continue to drop.

A similar conclusion can also be drawn for net migration. A number of factors point to a probable decline in the future in Ontario including: reduced number of post-war refugees, comparatively favourable economic conditions in Europe, a tightening of Canadian immigration policy due to high domestic unemployment and perhaps the effect of Federal regional development policy in other parts of Canada. In the past twenty years,

FIGURE 1: TREND IN TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, ONTARIO



net migration to Ontario averaged between 60,000 and just under 70,000 per year (Table 4). In view of some of the factors mentioned above, it is questionable that net migration to Ontario will rise to 100,000 per annum as envisaged in the SRG projection. Finally, the rate of economic growth suggested by SRG and Lithwick appears to be rather high. For example, in manufacturing employment, indications are that the rate of growth would be lower than in the past. Yet the reverse trend was predicted by SRG and Lithwick.

Against the above considerations, it was felt that at this point of time the assumptions used in the EAB projection appeared to be more consistent with the current socio-economic trend, recognizing that the estimate might be on the conservative side. On this basis, the provincial projections of 9,696,000 and 11,394,000 were accepted as the point of departure for determining the 1986 and 2001 COLUC populations respectively.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND RESULTS

Having made a choice of the provincial projection, the next task was to translate the information specifically for the purpose of the COLUC undertaking. However, before doing so, there are two aspects which should be emphasized.

- (a) The EAB projection was computed on the basis of the county. In reviewing the trend in the proportion of the county's population to the province, it was evident that EAB had made an assumption that the share of the six counties comprising the COLUC area would be growing at a much lower rate than in the past. However, there is little evidence that this decentralization trend would occur, especially to the extent expected by the EAB projection. In fact, indications are that the Toronto-Hamilton urban complex would probably continue to have a much larger proportion of the provincial population. It should be borne in mind that because of a declining birth rate, migration would constitute a larger share of the population growth in the future. And the bulk of migration tends to concentrate in the Toronto-Hamilton area.

TABLE 4 MIGRATION TRENDS, ONTARIO, 1941-2001

Type Period	Net Inter - Provincial		Net Inter -- National		Total Net Migration	
	Total	Per Year	Total	Per Year	Total	Per Year
1941-51	136,000*	13,600	169,000	16,900	305,000	30,500
1951-61	124,000*	12,400	562,000	56,200	686,000	68,600
1961-71					606,000	60,600
1971-86						50,000*
1986-2001						50,000*

* Estimated by the Economic Analysis Branch

What would be the population growth for COLUC if the share of the provincial total continued to grow at a rate similar to the past trend?* On the basis of this assumption, an additional estimate was made for COLUC area. Termed the share method, the result represents the upper range of the population projection.

- (b) The estimates prepared by EAB and under the share method are basically demographic trend projections. Up to now, there are three major development projects which would divert some population growth away from the COLUC area. These include the proposed new developments in Norfolk/Haldimand, Port Hope/Cobourg and North Simcoe. The Norfolk/Haldimand development is largely a direct result of the STELCO decision. Commitments have been made to proceed with the project. Whereas the outcome of the Port Hope/Cobourg and North Simcoe projects can only be determined realistically after the provincial-municipal area task force studies have been completed, it was decided that until such time, to adhere to the original policy announced in the Toronto-Centred Region Concept, May 1970 which proposed to stimulate Port Hope/Cobourg and North Simcoe in order to relieve the growth pressure in the Toronto-Hamilton area. Accordingly, a proportion of the trend population growth forecasted for the COLUC area was diverted to the above three locations.

Against the above consideration, the COLUC population was determined according to the following steps.

- (a) The trend population for the six counties comprising the COLUC Study area was first derived by using the EAB and the share method assumptions as the basis.
- (b) The projection was then modified by a scaling factor to account for the differences in area between COLUC and the six counties (Appendix 4 and 5). The resultant trend population was shown in Table 5.
- (c) In order to assess the impact of the Norfolk/Haldimand, Port Hope/Cobourg and North Simcoe development projects, the population targets and the trend projection for each of the three areas were first determined (Tables 6, 7A and 7B). Since there is no

* The projected trend proportion of COLUC population in relation to the province is shown in Figure 2.

TABLE 5 ESTIMATE OF TREND POPULATION, COLUC AREA, 1986 AND 2001

Economic Analysis Branch's Projection

Year	Ontario	County	Total for the Six Counties	* COLUC
1986	9,696,000	Durham Ontario York Peel Halton Wentworth	4,379,000	4,349,000
2001	11,394,000	Durham Ontario York Peel Halton Wentworth	5,239,000	5,202,000

Share Method

Year	Ontario	Estimated Share of the Six Counties to the Province	Total for the Six Counties	* COLUC
1986	9,696,000	0.470	4,557,000	4,525,000
2001	11,394,000	0.520	5,925,000	5,883,000

* COLUC is assumed to be 99.3% of the total of the Six Counties. See Appendix 4 and 5

TABLE 6

ESTIMATE OF EXTRA POPULATION GROWTH OVER
TREND, NORFOLK / HALDIMAND, 1986 AND 2001

Year	Expected * Population As a Result of Committed Development Projects	Based On EAB Projection		Based on Share Method	
		** Trend	Extra Growth	*** Trend	Extra Growth
1986	162,000	103,000	+59,000	97,000	+65,000
2001	321,000	118,000	+203,000	103,000	+218,000

Sources: * Threshold of Change I:
Land and Development,
Ministry of Treasury,
Economics and Intergovernmental
Affairs, 1971

** & *** see Appendix 6

TABLE 7A

ESTIMATE OF EXTRA POPULATION GROWTH ABOVE
TREND, PORT HOPE/COBOURG AND
NORTH SIMCOE TASK FORCE AREA, 1986

Municipalities	1971	Trend (EAB)	Assumed Targets	Extra Growth	Trend (share method)	Assumed Targets	Extra Growth
Port Hope/ Cobourg	20,200	23,500	50,000	+26,500	23,900	50,000	+26,100
Barrie (North Simcoe)	27,700	38,300	75,000	+36,700	37,100	75,000	+37,900
Total				+63,200			+64,000

NOTE: All remaining parts of the two Task Force Study Areas are assumed to be trend development.

EAB - Economic Analysis Branch.

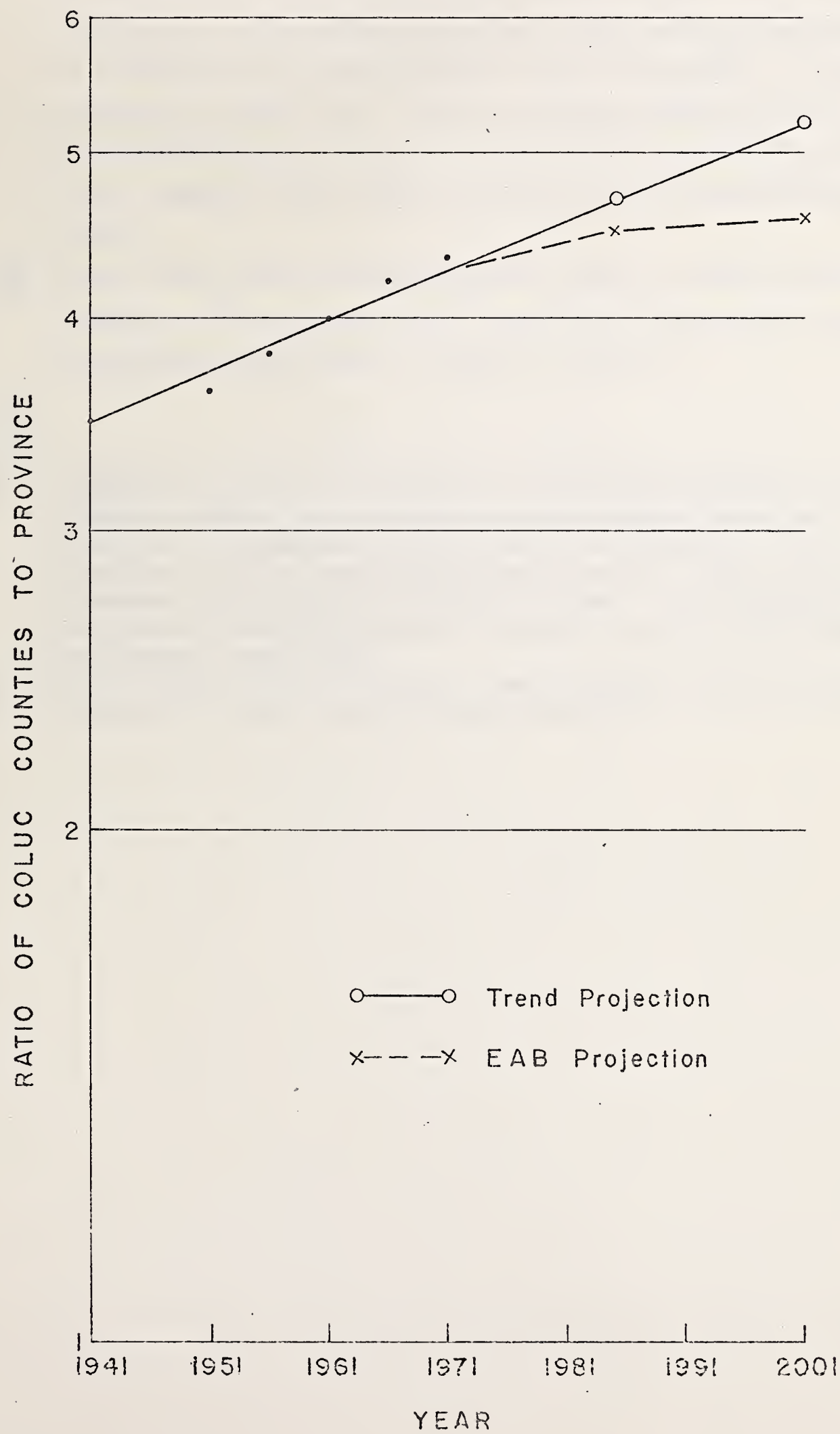
TABLE 7B

ESTIMATE OF EXTRA POPULATION GROWTH ABOVE
TREND, PORT HOPE/COBOURG AND
NORTH SIMCOE TASK FORCE AREA, 2001

Municipalities	1971	Trend (EAB)	Assumed Targets	Extra Growth	Trend (share method)	Assumed Targets	Extra Growth
Port Hope/ Cobourg	20,200	26,400	100,000	+73,600	26,000	100,000	+74,000
Barrie	27,700	50,200	100,000	+49,800	47,000	100,000	+53,000
Total				+123,400			+127,000

NOTE: All remaining parts of the two Task Force Study Areas are assumed to be trend development.

FIGURE 2: RATIO OF COLUC COUNTIES
POPULATION TO ONTARIO,
1941 TO 2001



available information for Port Hope/Cobourg and the North Simcoe projects, a target of 100,000 population was assumed for Barrie and Port Hope/Cobourg areas for 2001. The "extra" growth (i.e., the additional growth above trend) was obtained by deducting the trend population from the targets. It was assumed that all of the "extra" population growth in the Port Hope/Cobourg and Simcoe areas would be drawn from the COLUC area. However, only half is expected for the Norfolk/Haldimand area.*

- (d) After taking into consideration the impact of these three projects, the resultant COLUC population together with age-group distribution were shown in Tables 8 and 9.**

* Presently, there is no specific information available at all with regard to where the population would be drawn from, apart from the fact that a proportion would be from the Hamilton area. The 50% diversion for the Norfolk/Haldimand area was taken because it represents the minimum statistical error. It is expected that the impact would be assessed in greater detail in the Provincial Development trend Study.

** In the cohort-survival method, the population and the age-group distribution were obtained simultaneously.

TABLE 8

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR COLUC AREA, 1986 AND 2001

	Economic Analysis Branch		Share Method	
	1986	2001	1986	2001
Trend	4,349,000	5,202,000	4,525,000	5,883,000
Assumed Diversion from Norfolk/ Haldimand	-32,000	-101,000	-32,000	-109,000
Assumed Diversion from Port Hope/ Cobourg and North Simcoe	-63,000	-123,000	-64,000	-127,000
COLUC	4,252,000 ^x	4,962,000 ✓	4,429,000 ^x	5,647,000 ✓
PROVINCE	9,696,000	11,394,000	9,696,000	11,394,000

Source: Cheuk Wong
Date: Dec. 1973

TABLE 9: % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS,
COLUC, 1986 AND 2001

Year	AGE GROUP										
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 64	65 + Total
1986	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.0	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.5	7.1	20.3	8.9 100.0
2001	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3	8.2	8.0	24.3	11.0 100.0

IV. EPILOGUE

The original terms of reference of this undertaking called for the preparation of 1986 and 2001 population forecasts for the COLUC area. The effort to this point reflected the fulfilment of this mandate. However, it was noted in the introduction of this report that aside from the numbers, an equally important aspect is the interpretation and the application of the projection information. In the ensuing brief discussion, an attempt was made to highlight a number of the policy implications in order to provide a broader perspective of the information.*

a) Application of Projection for Program Planning

One of the major aims of the COLUC undertaking was to arrive at a population and employment distribution of sufficient detail to be used for program planning in various line ministries. Up to now the line ministries have been operating on the principle that "given a forecast of population and/or employment at some future target dates, what would be the requirements for various facilities or programs?" While some interest has been shown in other factors such as environmental and social, demand is still regarded as the a priori consideration in determining the status of the projects. For this reason, great emphasis has been placed on the precision of the projection numbers often for a time span of 20 to 30 years.** But the facts of life showed that it is virtually impossible to predict with some degree of certainty beyond 10 to 15 years. This is evidenced by the extent of disparity between the various projections for 2001 which showed that the lowest and the highest estimates differed by as much as 100%*** The conclusion was also supported

-
- * Some of these issues would be discussed in much greater detail in the first working paper on the Provincial Development Trend Studies.
- ** For example, the road and sewage facilities have been planned on the basis of 30 and 50 years respectively.
- *** For the period 1971 to 2001, the highest and the lowest projected provincial increases are eight and four million respectively.

by some of the historical population projections prepared by planners. For example, in the 1958 Metro Toronto Draft Official Plan, the projected population increase for the 1959 to 1971 period differed from the actual increase (i.e., the census figures) by about 25%. Similarly, in the Toronto-Centred Region Concept published in May 1970, Ontario was expected to reach a total population of 13 million by 2001. Recently, based on the 1971 Census data, and a modification of some of the assumption, the provincial projection was revised down to 11 million. This is a 50% difference in the estimates made only four years earlier. The contention here is to not deviate the projection numbers completely. Rather, it is suggested that we should dislodge ourselves from the rigid adherence to the projection numbers. Perhaps, we should be taking a broader and longer view than the traditional criteria (e.g., demand at specific time horizon). Greater emphasis might have to be placed on such considerations as flexibilities and the ability of facilities and programs to adapt to changes rather than say merely economic return.*

The dilemma inherent in any long-range prediction entails more than the need to refashion our thinking in the interpretation of information for policy formulation. Up to now, a number of line ministries have developed sophisticated techniques to aid their planning process, using the projected population and/or employment as the major input. In view of the uncertainty of the projection as reflected in the wide variations between the different sets of predictions, it appeared that the techniques employed might be too detailed and too sophisticated.**

* Take the planning of highways as an illustration. Based on the 2001 population and employment trend forecasts, it was estimated that a four-lane access highway would be sufficient to take care of the volume. Rather than stopping at this point, perhaps, we might have to broaden our enquiry. How could the extra demand be accommodated if the social-economic input has been underestimated? Should we widen the roadway to say six or eight lanes or propose a completely new road? Have we sufficient flexibility to incorporate any other alternatives (e.g., transit service)? Is an eight-lane freeway desirable for the community concerned? These are examples of some of the questions.

** As the saying goes, "why use a man to do a boy's job?"

Can the quality of the projection be improved through the development of more refined techniques? The difficulty here does not lie so much in the technique as in the input assumptions. A case in point is the future fertility rate which is influenced by a number of highly volatile social and economic factors.

b) The Role of Decentralization

A major development goal of the Toronto-Centred Region Concept published in May 1970 was to stimulate growth in the North Simcoe and the Port Hope/Cobourg areas in order to provide economic benefits to these parts of the province and at the same time to relieve pressure in the Toronto-Hamilton area. With regard to the latter objective, two qualifications should be emphasized. Firstly, the amount of population assumed to be deflected to the Port Hope/Cobourg and North Simcoe areas constituted only about 5 to 6% of the total increase projected for the entire COLUC area. Secondly, other public measures such as immigration policy would have greater impact in reducing the growth pressure of the Toronto-Hamilton area than say the decentralization policy.*

c) Comparison with Previous Projections

In addition to the projection prepared by this report, there were two other sets of population prepared earlier for the COLUC area. Examination of the information contained in Table 10 indicated that the present COLUC estimate is the lowest.** The upper limit of the forecast differed from the May 5, 1970 TCR Concept by over a million for 2001. However, in terms of the proportion to the total provincial population, the Combined Task Force Report (CTF) appeared to have the highest estimate. Implicitly, this suggested that the CTF Report assumed a much greater concentration of population in the Toronto-Hamilton area and its vicinity than the other two sets of projections.

* For example, if the net migration to Ontario is maintained at 50,000 per annum for the next 30 years compared with 60,000 per annum as in the past trend, it would mean a reduction of about 300,000 to the COLUC area. On the other hand, the total impact of the three development projects is only 230,000 for the same period (Table 8).

** The combined Zones I and II area is slightly different from COLUC. In 1971, the population difference between these two areas is only 5-6%. This factor has been taken into consideration in the comparison process.

TABLE 10: COMPARISON OF COLUC POPULATION PROJECTION
AND TARGETS USED PREVIOUSLY

	1971	1986	2001	% Share of the Province, 2001
May 5th TCR Concept				
Zone I	3,086,000	N.A.	5,700,000	
Zone II	200,000	N.A.	300,000	
Total	3,286,000		6,000,000	46%
Combined Task Force Report (Synthesis)				
Zone I	3,086,000	3,997,000	5,160,000	Rural rural excluded?
Zone II*	200,000	250,000	300,000	
Total	3,286,000	4,247,000	5,460,000	
				53%
COLUC	3,325,000	4,254,000 (low) 4,429,000 (high)	4,970,000 (low) 5,647,000 (high)	41% (low) 47% (high)

NOTE: 1) The combined Zones I and II area is slightly different from COLUC. However, both the two Zones and COLUC embraced all the major developments and the differences are primarily fringe rural areas.

2) The 2001 provincial population are as follows:
 May 5, TCR Concept = 13 Million
 CTF Report = 10.3 "
 Present COLUC = 11.3 "

* Estimated

d) Characteristics of the Population

Apart from the magnitude, the characteristics of the population is equally essential in the planning process. The population structure in 2001 would be much older than in 1971 as is evidenced from the increase in the 45+ age groups and a corresponding reduction in the 0 to 34 age groups (Table 11). Secondly, between 1971 and 2001, it is expected that about 60% of the total population growth in the COLUC Area would be attributed to net migrations. All these changes in population characteristics would be important in the provision of social service, character of the community, etc.

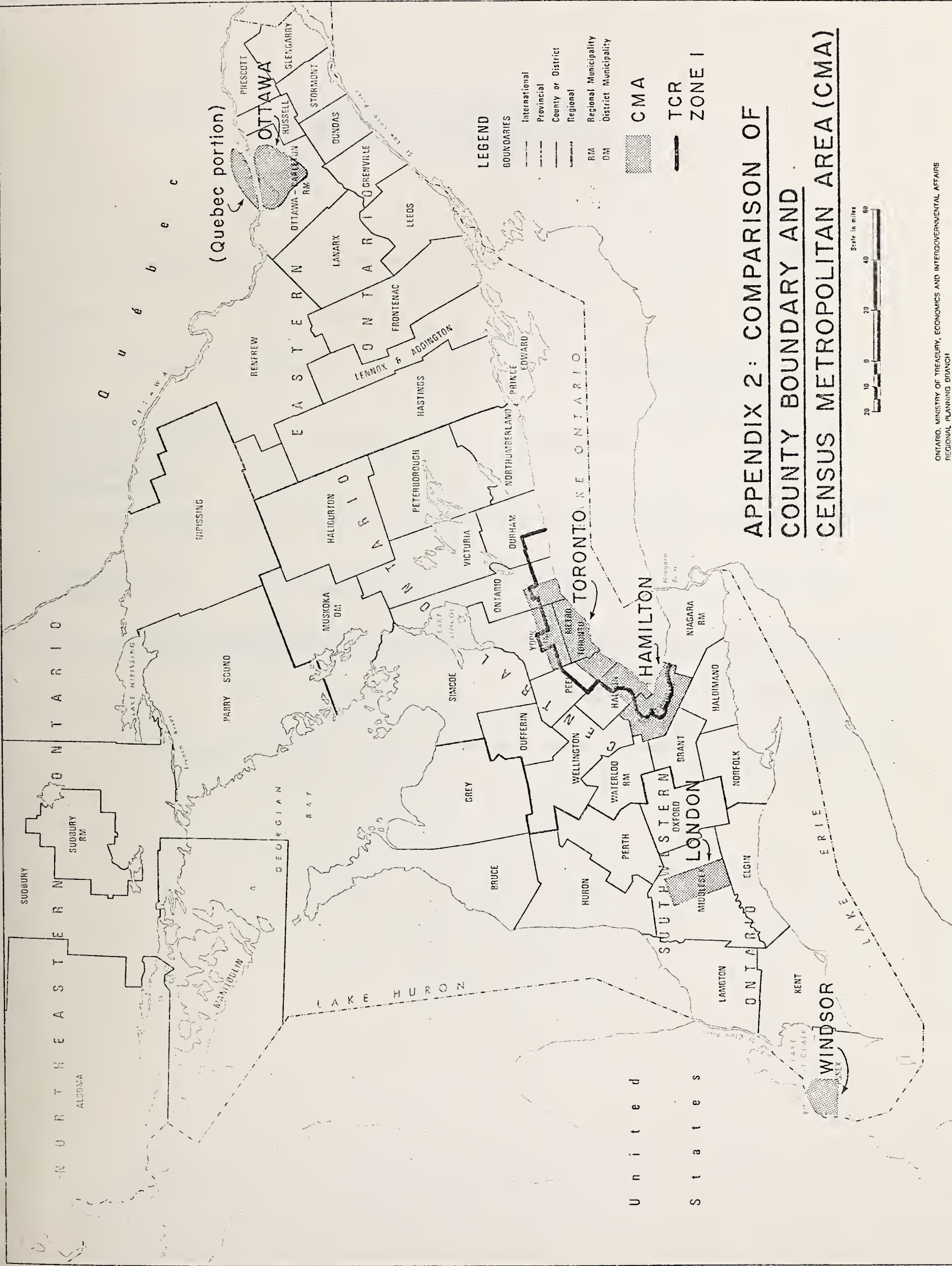
TABLE 11: COMPARISON OF % POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
BY AGE GROUPS FOR COLUC,
1961 vis-a-vis 2001

Year	AGE GROUPS											Total
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 64	65 +	
* 1961	11.5	10.0	8.5	6.1	6.3	7.6	8.3	8.3	6.7	18.9	7.8	100.0
** 2001	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3	8.2	8.0	24.3	11.0	100.0

Computed on the basis of
1961: Census of Canada
2001 : EAB Projection

Appendix I: % SHARE OF CMA POPULATION TO
CORRESPONDING COUNTIES

CMA	Corresponding Counties	1951	1961	1971
Hamilton and Toronto	Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth	91%	90%	89%
Ottawa (Ontario Section)	Ottawa/Carleton	94%	94%	93%
London	Middlesex	80%	82%	83%
Windsor	Essex	76%	75%	80%
Overall		89%	89%	87%

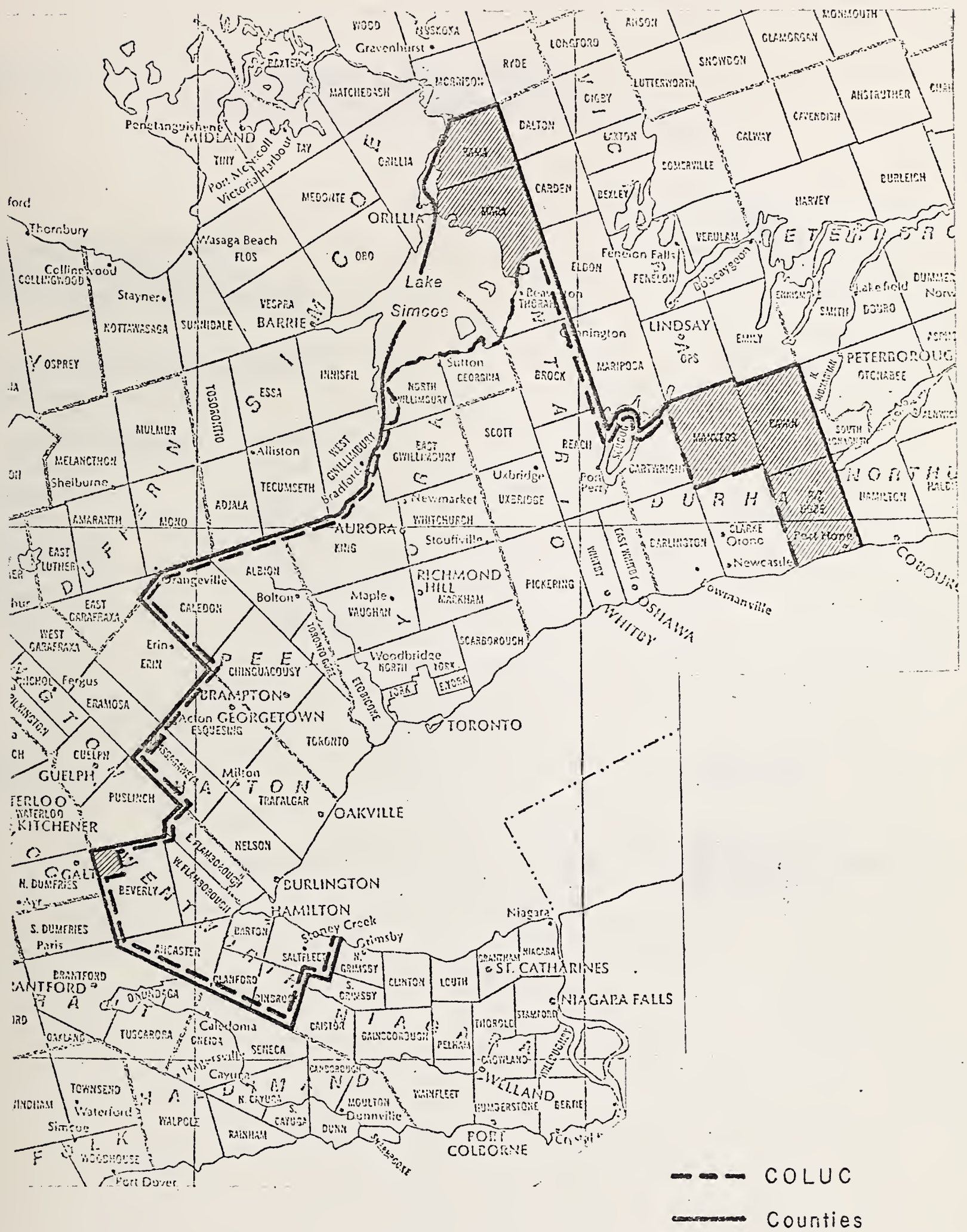


**APPENDIX 2: COMPARISON OF
COUNTY BOUNDARY AND
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)**

Appendix 3:

POPULATION FOR SELECTED CENSUS
METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMA) AND
OTHER PARTS OF ONTARIO, 1951-71

Area	1951	1961	1971
Total for Hamilton Toronto, Ottawa,* London and Windsor CMA's	2,010,900	2,927,200	3,841,600
Remainder of Ontario	2,586,600	3,308,900	3,861,500
Ontario	4,597,500	6,236,100	7,703,100



APPENDIX 4: COMPARISON OF COLUC TASK FORCE
 AREA AND COUNTIES

Appendix 5

COLUC SHARE OF POPULATION AS
A % OF THE SIX COUNTIES, 1971

5
1
2
3

Total for the Six Counties (Durham, Ontario, York Peel, Halton and Wentworth)	<u>1971</u> 3,347,600
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Areas which have been excluded
from the COLUC area

Part of Cambridge	- 500	}	22,200
Manvers	-2,399		
Cavan	-2,830		
Hope	-3,068		
Port Hope	-8,872		
Millbrook	- 908		
Rama	-1,000		
Mara	-3,100		

COLUC	3,325,400
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(or about 99.3% of
the total of the
Six Counties)

Appendix 6

TREND POPULATION FOR NORFOLK / HALDIMAND
COUNTIES, 1986 AND 2001Economic Analysis Branch Projections

Year	Ontario	Norfolk / Haldimand
1986	9,696,000	103,200
2001	11,394,000	118,400

Share Method

Year	Ontario	Estimated Share	Norfolk / Haldimand
1986	9,696,000	0.010	97,000
2001	11,394,000	0.009	102,500

HT/395/.C32/.COLUC49/1974
Ontario. Ministry of Treasury,
Estimates of population, COLUC
area, 1986 and 2001

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